NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

yawning gulf of Abyssinian debt, was received with

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WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF EIGHTEEN QUAKERS TO BE INDIAN AGENTS-GEN. STEADMAN STILL AT NEW-ORLEANS-INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE APPOINTMENTS-SENA-TOR SPRAGUE PREPARING ANOTHER SPEECH
—FURTHER REDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21, 1809. The list of nominations sent to the Senate to-day contained the names of eighteen members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, to be Indian Agents. They were recommended for the positions by the various Quaker organizations in Pennsylvania and other States. It is not expected that they will depart for their new field of labor until Gen. Parker, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assumes control of his bureau, which will occur on the 1st

The statement published that Gen. Steadman had landed in Cuba with a party of men, to join with the insurgent in the pending revolution, is evidently nottrue. A number of gentlemen who have just arrived here from New-Orleans, say they left Steadman there, and when they departed he had not the remotest idea of leaving for Cuba. They say further that they neither saw nor heard of any expedition be ing fitted out in that city for the Spanish Island. Admiral Hoff telegraphs the Navy Department that he has had several of his vessels cruising in search of the supposed expeditions, but so far has been unable to discover any. The demand made by our Goverument for the surrender of the condemned American brig Mary Lowell will be submitted to the Home Government at Madrid before an answer can be given, hence an immediate reply is not looked for.

The Senate remained in open session to-day for nearly two hours, during which time a spley and most interesting debate sprang up in regard to the appointments to office. The discussion arose on a resolution offered by Senator Carpenter, requesting the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, to furnish the Senate with the names and ages of all the clerks and employes of their offices, the compensation received, the States from which they are appointed, how long they have resided in such States, and upon whose recommendation they had been appointed. Mr. Carpenter supported the resolution, and advocated the reduction of the present force in the Departments, and the payment of better wages to a smaller number. He complained that there was no fair proportion of these offices to the States, and thought the thing should be remedied. His remarks stirred up a number of the Senators, were evidently anxious to embrace the opportunity to show their dissatisfaction at the appointments that have been recently made Mr. Sherman seemed satisfied, and was opposed to the resolutions. He had got all he wanted, and felt that it was about time that Senators stopped going to the Departments to beg and solicit the petty offices in the gift of the Secretaries. Mr. Trumbull was filled with scorn and shame that Senators should be compelled to do such things. Mr. Abbott and others of the Southern Senators thought the opportunity a good one for them to enter a complaint that their section of the country was not fairly represented in the various Departments, and an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's resolution was offered, providing for an equal distribution among the States, in proportion to the population. Mr. Fessenden could not see the justice of the claims made by Southerners for the reason that before the war the South monopolized all these appointments. Mr. Cameron was in favor of the resolution. He said that a few days ago the President had nominated a person from Pennsylvania for a foreign mission, and the Senators from that State had hard work to convince the Committee that he was not a suitable man for the position. when it was well known that the person nominated was an habitual drunkard. In another instance a man was nominated from that State for a consulship who was a constitutional thief, although he had the mendation of the Union League, of which he was a member. Senators should be more independent, and not recommend everyone. He admitted that nine-tenths of the appointments in his State were of his friends, because the President could not select from party without getting his (the speaker's) friends. The debate would have been continued during the whole day evidently, had not a motion for an Executive session been made and prevailed. Mr. Sumner's resolutions to extend the time of adjournment come up to-morrow as the final business. The contracts for carrying the mails throughout the New-England States and New-York, for which proposals were opened some time since, have been awarded by the Post-Office Department. These contracts were for stage and horse service alone, no railroad transportation being included in the bids. About 583 routes were awarded in the New-England States, and 400 in New-York. The prices ranged about 25 per cent higher than has been paid for similar service during the past four years.

The Senate sat in Executive session until 4:30 p. m., and then took a recess till 7:20 p. m., adjourning finally at 10 o'clock. Before the recess some time was consumed on the San Juan Treaty, its friends trying to push it to vote. It was finally postponed till to-morrow. About 30 nominations were then confirmed. When that of Mr. Sanford, nominated Minister to Spain, was reached, Messrs. Buckingham and Cameron opened up a fierce attack on him, denouncing the nomination as one most unfit to be made. They charged that Mr. Sanford was no Rebuplican, or, if he was, he had that happy faculty of sniting any party that might be in power. Messrs. Summer and Authory came to the defense of Mr. Sanford, and replied to the attack of his opponents. In the heat of the debate the motion for a recess prevailed. It was expected that the discussion on Mr. Sanford's name would be continued in the evening session, but when the Senate assembled it was de termined to act only on those cases where there was little or no objection to the nominees. After about 150 nominations had been confirmed the Senate ad-

Senator Sprague went to the Senate chamber to day prepared to make another of his late series of specches, but was headed off, and prevented from getting the floor by some of his brighter and sharper fellow-members. Senator Nye has been threatening a speech in reply to Sprague's last, but has been unable to secure the floor for that purpose. He will

make a final effort to-morrow. A list of about 130 persons, whose services will be dispensed with about the first of May, has been prepared at the Interior Department, which comprise

clerks in the Patent, Pension, and Land Offices. John Jay, the new Minister to Austria, received his instructions from the State Department to-day

He will sail on the 9th of May. Wm. A. Howard, the new Minister to China, will receive his instructions in a few days. In view of the present relations between the two countries, it is thought his instructions will be important to the commercial interests of the United States under the treaty negotiated by the Chinese Embassy last Sum mer. Mr. Howard will go to China by way of Europe, and will confer with Mr. Burlingame before

presenting his credentials. Two colored men have been appointed to clerksaips in the Third Auditor's office, one of whom is a son of Frederick Douglass, and the other James E. O. Hare of North Carolina, formerly a clerk in the State Legislature.

Secretary Boutwell, to-day, sent to the Presiden for his signature a large number of commissions of revenue officers, who have recently been confirmed

Treasury Department with a statement of its condition on the 17th April.

About twenty Northern gentlemen and capitalists, including some Members of Congress, will leave this

city to-morrow for an extended Southern tour, for the purpose of informing themselves of the present condition of the Southern States and the prospects for business the coming season. The party will visit the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, and may extend their trip to Texas.

A meeting, composed mostly of colored people, to express sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists, was held to-night in the Fifteenth-st. Colored Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Zella Martin, Mr. Gonzales (a Cuban), Dr. Charles Purvis, Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, Prof. Wilson, and Chas. H. Peters, all but Mr. Gonzales being colored. The meeting was not large, but was composed of the more intelligent class of the colored people of Washington, including a number of females, and the addresses were listened to with marked attention. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up for the Cubans, netting \$50 above expenses.

Gen. Butler returned here to-night from Baltimore, where he has been conducting the suit brought against him by Kimberly & Co. He was closeted with Secretary Fish to-night.

NO EXCHANGES OF SECURITIES IN NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS—FIVE NEW VELOCIPEDE PATENTS APPLIED FOR—VISIT OF NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. Secretary Boutwell has issued an order directing that there shall be no exchange of securities to insure the public deposits in National banks. This order is based partly upon the grounds that as the securities withdrawn are generally more valuable than those deposited, the security to the Government is practically weakened, and because of the additional risk incurred in handling and transporting the securities, besides the time of public officers occupied in attending to these exchanges.

During the week ending Monday there were received at the Patent Office 441 applications for patents, and 94 caveats filed. There were 803 patents ordered to issue on the 27th inst., which is a larger number than has ever before been issued by the office in one week. Five more velocipedes were patented—New-York City furnishing two models; New-Bedford and Hyde Park, Mass., and Bridgeport, Conn., each one. Three Euglishmen have also ob-Secretary Bontwell has issued an order directing

natented—New-York City furnishing two indees;
New-Bedford and Hvde Park, Mass., and Bridgeport,
Conn., each one. Three Englishmen have also obtained patents for valuable inventions.

To-day a party of gentlemen, who intend to leave
here to morrow for the purpose of visiting the South,
had an interview with the President at the Executive Mansion. The party consists of Gen. Thos. L.
Kane, ex-Gov. Ward of New-Jersey, and Mr. Conger,
his Secretary, Gens. Le Due and Van Wyck of NewYork, Col. J. W. Forney, William Prescott
Smith, and others. President Grant received the
party in the library, when Col. Forney stated
they had deemed it proper to call upon
hum previous to their departure for the
South. Their visit was a purely disinterested one,
entirely devoid of politics, to do what they could to
promote good feeling between the two sections, and
to assist in the development of the resources of the
South. The President replied that he was very happy to assist in the development of the resources of the South. The President replied that he was very happy to hear that they intended to make the trip, and hoped it would be productive of the best results. Nothing would do more to properly reconstruct the South than white loyal emigration; and he had no doubt that Northern capital and Northern men would readily avail themselves of the superior inducements offered, as soon as they could be assured

of protection and a cordial welcome.

The prosecution in the Dyer Court-Martial case rested to-day, and the defense commenced with the presentation of documentary evidence. The Court will, probably, to-morrow, proceed to the residence of ex-Secretary Stanton, who is sick, and there take his testimony.

SENATOR CAMERON AND EX-GOV. CURTIN The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ecening Bulletin telegraphs to that paper under date of April 17: "Senator Cameron authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statements about his opposition, in executive session, to the confirmation of ex-Goy. Curtin to the Russian mission. He made no opposition to a favorable report by the Foreign Relations Committee. When the subject came up in the Senate he did not as stated, make a bitter speech against Mr. Curtin, but said that while Gov. Curtin was not recommended by the Representatives of his State, and, in his own opinion, was not the choice of the Republican party of the State, yet, as he had been nominated by the President, he uld not oppose his confirmation nor vote against it's leged. He did not call for a division, and none was taken, either standing or otherwise, and there is consequently no truth in the story that some 16 or 17 Senators voted against Curtin's nomination."

THE BUTLER-KIMBERLY SUIT. BALTIMORE, Md., April 21 .- In the case of

Kimberly agt. Butler in the United States Circuit Court, this forenoon, after the decision by Chief-Justice Chase on plaintiff 's demurrer to defendant's plea in abatement, argument was resumed upon defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's plea in replication to defendant's plea of limitattion under the act of Congress, which involved the construction and application to the case before the Court, of that and other acts of Congress passed for the protection of officers of the Government for acts committed, &c., during the late war. The argument was continued by Mr. Brent for the planninf, and concluded by Mr. Cushing for the defendant. The Court, in deciding apon the question involved, said: In this case the plaintiff charges that the defendant has received certain money, which, in equity and good faith, belong to the plaintiff. To this general charge the defendant pleads the statute of limitations, which he is authorized to plead Under the seventh section of the act of Congress of 1863, &c., the plaintiff filed a plea in replication donying that the plea of limitation can be sustained, of which the Court is not satisfaction. As the decision of the case does not depend upon this plea the Court will, for the present, which involved the construction and application to the the plea of limitation can be sustained, of which the Court is not satisfaction. As the decision of the case does not depend upon this plea the Court will, for the present, hold that the plea of limitation is bad. The Court must consider whether upon plaintiffs declaration a case is made which can go to the jury. If the declaration averred that the defendant received the money of the plaintiff it would be good. All that the Court has before it is that the money was paid to the Provost, and the Court is asked to infer that the money was paid to defendant. The act of Congress makes it the duty of the Provost Marshals to account for all their actions to the Provost Marshal General, to whom they are subordinate. The Court is constrained to come to a conclusion that money paid to the Provost-Marshal is not money paid to any other officer, &c. As the case stands, the Court could not allow a judgment to be entered upon a verdict for the plaintiff upon the pleadings of the case. The Court therefore gives judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer. The plaintiff's counsel then asked leave of the Court to amond the bill of particulars so as to allege that the money filegally had and received from plaintiff by the Provost-Marshal, &c., was had and recoived as an agent of the defendant Gen. Butler, and not as Provest-Marshal, &c. The court granted the leave to amond, and the defendant court, the plaintiff to pay the costs of suit for the present temm.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.The Welland Canal was opened forP. Carrington, retail dry goods dealer in St. Louis, has failed.

....Twenty-eight students graduated at Cincinnati Law School on Tuesday.

.... The Indiana State Musical Festival in eas at Fort Wayne is largely attended.The ship Ceylon, from Honolulu, with a cargo of oil and bone, arrived at New-Bedford last night.
....Gen. T. L. Haymond, member of Congress from Virginia before the war, died at Richmond

....Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise has been ill in Richmond, Va., for several days and to-night is not exeted to recover. The City Charter bill, incorporating Plain-

eld. N. J., was submitted to a vote yesterday and re-ulted in a majority of 171 for a city charter. The trial at Dedham, Mass., of Mrs.

Eliza F. Holmes, for causing the death of Miss Elizabeth B. Elanchard of South Weymouth by procuring an abortion, resulted in a verdlet of guilty. ...James Murphy of Woonsocket, Mass., employed on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, lell under the train yesterday and was so badly injured hat he died in a few hours.

...A company of capitalists left Fort ayne yesterday to attend a railroad meeting at Henry, linois, to consider the practicability of building a railroad from the former place to Muscatine, Iowa. .The Board of Overseers of Harvard Col-

lege, met yesterday at Boston to again consider the elec-tion of Prof. Charles W. Eliot as President of the Univer-uity, and again adjourned without settling the matter. Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, for the Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, for the purpose of organizing a State Labor League. Resolutions supporting the claims of labor against capital were presented.

the discharge of their duties.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a circular requiring every National Bank to furnish the Commandant of the Fort.

Larry, Commandant of the Fort.

ALBANY.

THE JUNCTION CANAL SWINDLE KILLED-THE DIFFICULTY IN THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS BOARD-SENATOR MATTOON IN A NEW

ALBANY, April 21 .- The swindle entitled "An ac to provide for the purchase of the Junction Canal by the State" had the life knocked out of it in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Husted of Westchester. This bill was ordered to a third reading last week by Democratic xotes, as a recompense to Mr. Truman of Tioga, who deserted his party (when it was in the right) to vote to keep John Decker (Democrat) in a seat he was not entitled to. They helped him then, and most of the Democratic members of New-York helped him to-day, but still they couldn't save the bill. Mr. Selkreg this morning asked that in lieu of the first section of the bill, another one be inserted directing the Controller of the State to pay \$500,000 for the canal, if a board consisting of Truman G. Younglove, Josiah T. Miller, Sanford E. Church, Lyman Truman, and Sylvanus H. Sweet shall affirm that it is advantageous for the State to buy it at that price. The following was the vote on the motion of Mr. Husted to send the bill back to the Committee on Canals, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause:

	TRAS.	
Day, Dimick, Donlittle, Dyckman, Ely, W. M. Ferris, J. Flynn. Glesson, Grisnon, Huckett, Hartman, Higeman, Hizen,	Hull, Husted, Jacobs, Kendull, Kiernan, La Ban, Lasher, Lyon, Mitchell, S., Moseley, Nachtmann, Palmer, Pearsall, Ferry, Ray, C. Rich,	Richmond, Root, Schoon maker, Schoon maker, Schort, Smith, L. R. Smith, M. B. Speaker, Stevras, Stevra
-	NATS.	
Frear, Galvin, Gifford, Harris, Irving, Keegan, Kilham,	Lamoree, McKieser, Miller, Mitchell, P. Murphy, O'Kesfe, Patrick,	Skeels, Smith, A. W., Sturges, Tilden, Trainer, Tuttle, Wolfman -29.
	Dimick Donlittle, Dyckman, Er, W. M. Ferris, J. Flynn, Gleanon, Griffin, Heckett, Harman, Hegeman, Histon Histon Histon Frear, Galvin, Gifford, Harris, Irwing, Ketyan,	Day, Hull, Dinick, Husted, Doulittle, Jacoba, Dyckman, Kendall, Kiy, R. Kiernan, Elr, W. M. La Ban, Perris, J. Lasher, Flynn. Michell, S., Griffin, Moseley, Hachets, Machimann, Hageman, Paner, Haceman, Parry, Hizen, Rich Howard, Richardson, MATS. Frear, Galvin, Miller, Harris, Mitchell, P. Hung, Keepun, O'Kesfe,

The Assembly Committee on Cities this morning reported favorably a bill which will get over the difficulties now existing in relation to the choice of a successor to Thomas C. Acton in the Metropolitan Police Board. It is not true that Mr. Acton has withdrawn his resignation. That document is in the hands of Senator Folger, and it is left to his discretion to present it or not. It is held by Mr. Manierro and the Commissioner that, presuming the resignation to have been tendered and accepted, that it is not this Legislature but the next one which has the power to fill the vacancy, and until that Legislature meets the present Commissioners should elect a successor to Mr. Acton. This was not the intention of the framers of the law, but, nevertheless, a strict construction of the act will show that there are some grounds for Mr. Manierre's point. Nevertheless, a new bill has been framed, amending Section 4 of Chapter 41 of the laws of 1864 so that it shall read: "The term of office of each Commissioner of Metropolitan Police after the expiration of the terms of office in this act provided shall be eight years, and the Legislature shall, within twenty days before such expiration (except in the case of vacancy occurring in the office), elect from the residents of the Metropolitan Police District a successor to the Commissioner whose term is about to expire. A vacancy in said office occurring during a recess of the Legislature shall be filled for the time being and until the next meeting of the Legislature by the Commissioners remaining in office, and at such next meeting thereof the Legislature shall elect a successor to the Commissioner in whose office a vacancy has occurred. A vacancy occurring during a session of the Legislature shall be filled by election by the Legislature as soon as may be after it has occurred. Any person who has been or shall be bereafter elected to supply a vacancy shall hold the office for the full term of eight years from the time of his election. All elections by the Legislature shall be had in the manner provided by law for the election of a Regent of the University, and all ele heretofore had or made by the Legislature, whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise, are hereby legalized and confirmed. The Republican members of the Legislature took the spirit and not the exact wording of the law, and chose Mr. Henry Smith as their candidate. It is now held by prominent Republicans in the Legislature and out of it that Mr. Manierre, who is a Republican has no right to defeat the will of the party, and that he should insist, as soon as Mr. Acton's resignation is accepted, in the Commissioners going into an election to fill the vacancy. As Mr. Smith is accentable to the other Commissioners he would be chosen, As soon as this is accomplished the Legislature will confirm the choice, and all will then be at peace. Still it is claimed that the proposed amendments, printed above, are necessary in case of a like difficulty, and should be adopted.

The bill reported by the Committee on Cities was taken up and passed by the Assembly this afternoon,

only four members voting in the negative. Senator Mattoon, who has not had the opportunity for the past few days of wallowing in the corruption so congenial to him, and has consequently not received a notice from THE TRIBUNE for that length of time, saw fit, because of such a wonderful coincidence, to vent his indignation this morning upon your correspondent, by insisting that, under the rules, he was not entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Senate. The strict construction of the rules sustained the presiding officer in declaring that the point was well taken. With the Sergeant at-Arms as a body-guard, the Senator followed your correspondent into the cloak room, and there showered on his head the epithets in which Senator Mat toon was an adept while following the life of a Mississippi gambler, and which it seems he has not forgotten, although since that eventful page in his his tory he has been presiding over a Sunday School in Oswego County. The School has been in bad humor for some time The attacks of the newspapers on the Broadway Surface Road have killed the bill, and thereby taken "nice plum" out of the hands of the "Ring," of which Mr. Mattoon is so exemplary a member. Then it is a well-known fact that the lager beer dealers and brewers have come to Albany with a large sum of money to push the amendments to the Excise law through the Senate. The votes of Senator Mattoon show that he favored certain amendments, but his party decided against him, and his constituents are so indignant with his course that he dare not "go in" and reciprocate the favors of the liquor dealers of New-York. To see all these nice things slip away from him, and then to think that he too will soon be deprived of the privileges of the floor of the Senate, or any other deliberative body, if his constituents have either honesty or common sense, is enough to make so screne a person as Mr. Mattoon get out of temper, and commit a rash act occasionally.

The City Tax Levy was up again in the Senate this norning, and debated for several hours. Several forts were made to incorporate the amendments defeated yesterday in the Committee of the Whole, but in every instance the attempt was defeated, and the bill was passed exactly as reported in this morning's TRIBUNE. The only two votes in the negative were those of Folger and Chapman. Senator Morris endeavored to have a provision inserted which left the power to authorize the disbursements of the money with the Supervisors, and which would virtually take the levies out of the hands of the Legislature, but the Republicans voted solidly against it, and the provision was defeated.

The Assembly this morning killed the bill to widen Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-st. This afternoon, the Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill, exactly as it came from the Senate, providing for the submission of the new Constitu-

tion next Fall. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly have made a unanimous report in favor of Senator Hale's Bribery bill.

The Erie bill hangs fire. Jay Gould telegraphs here not to press it, but it is well understood by those who are in the inside, that this is merely dodge, so that he can put the bill through next week. It has been found out that by the peculiar wording of the bill it will be in the power of Fisk and Gould to keep whover they please in the Board of Direction, and it is well known that whoever may go out it will not be Gould, Fisk, Tweed, Sweeny, and Hugh Smith. Tweed and Sweeny's great object is to play the role of Dean Richmond, and make the Erie Road a great Democratic voting machine. Gould will be here to buy Republicans to vote for it, and their constituents should remember those who succumb to his pressure.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day reported for consideration the bill to remove the capital to New-York City. The bill is simply a joke to bring out the latent elequence of the Assemblymen of Albany County.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 21. DEFEAT OF THE SHIP NEWS BILL. The bill in reference to the collection of ship news in New-York Harbor was lost by the following vote:

Campbell, Educarda, Kennedy, Palmer, Cauldwell, Folger, Mattoon, Parker, Chapman, Hubbdrd, Nieks, Stanford, Crowler, Humphrey, O'Donnell, Thayer-17.

Williams, CREAMER moved to reconsider, and that the tion lie on the table. Lost by 11 to 12. The m-consider was then lost by the following vote:

Caspasa, Humphrey, O'Donnell, Van Petten—15.
Crowley, Kennedy, Palacer.
BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the Utica, Chenaugo and Susquehanna Railroad. Making provision for the support of certain dispensaries in Brooklyn.

The New-York CITY TAX LEVY.

The New-York City Tax Levy coming up for its third reading, Mr. MORRIS moved to recommit, and the Insertion of a substitute offered by him.

Mr. PARKER moved to amend by inserting substantially the amendment offered by him yesterday.

The substitute of Mr. Parker was rejected by a vote of 14 to 16.

The substitute of Art 14 to 16.

Mr. MURPHY effered an amendment that the Board of Supervisors shall determine the amount to be raised for city and county purposes, provided the amounts so raised shall not exceed the estimates for such purposes made by the Mayor. Controller and Chamberlain. Lost, 14 to 16.

Mr. Merris's substitute was then rejected by a vote of Mr. VAN PETTEN moved to strike out the donations

or certain charitable purposes. Lost, 3 to 23.

The Tax Levy then received its final reading and was assed, 20 to 2. Messrs. Chapman and Folger voting in passed, 20 to 2. Access County Tax Levy was made the specia.
The New-York County Tax Levy was made the specia

The New York County Tax Levy was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. FOLGER offered a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University in place of the Rev. Dr. Parks, on Toesday next at 12 o'clock; also, on the same date to elect a Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. Acton who is about to resign. Tabled water the rule. BILLS INTRODUCED.

BY Mr. Tweed—To amend the charter of the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company. On the request of Mr. Tweed, t was passed at once.

The County Tax Levy was made the special order for

to-morrow.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Inebriate Home in Brooklyn: for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in New-York; to incorporate the Wayside Industrial Home in New-York; to incorporate the Margaretsville Retreat for

the Insane.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution for the appointment
by the Governor of three civil engineers and two civilians
to examine the present condition of the canals, and report to the next Legislature the most occommical plan for
their improvement to their maximum capacity. Tabled
veder the rule.

their improvement to their maximum espacity. Tabled under the rule.

In Executive Seasion, the Senate confirmed Sandford Eastman of Buffalo as Commissioner of Public Charities, and also numerous Notaries.

F Extending Fifth-ave. REPORTS.

F Extending Fifth-ave. REPORTS.

F Extending Fifth-ave. Reports, to Atlantic-ave.; for the improvement of Twenty-fifth-st. Brooklyn; incorporating the Arcade Rallway Company, for building an underground rallway in New-York, Mr. Campbell of the Committee dissenting, the same being reported for consideration; closing a portion of Bushwick-ave; authorizing an extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad; incorporating the Equitable Savings Institution; regulating the tenure of office of Notaries Pablic relative to the Eelectic Medical College of New-York; authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third-st., New-York-Mr. Campbell dissenting; regulating the State Excise Law; amonding the Quarantine Law; adversely, to exempting Firemen from Military tine Law; adversely, to exempting Firemen from Military duty. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Regents, announcing a vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the death of Dr. Parks.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the powers of the Boards of Supervisors, except in the counties of Kings and New-York; Fixing the salaries of Justices and Clerks of the Courts of Brooklyn; For an iron bridge over the Genesee Valley Canal at Portageville; to incorporate the city of Watertown.

The bill for widening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and between Forly-second and Forty-seventh-sts., was lost by a vote of 24 to 46. On motion of Mr. Hitchman, the motion to reconsider was tabled.

tion of Mr. Hitchinan, the metals of the Junction to the Junction Tabled.

The bill providing for the purchase of the Junction Canal of the State, at \$500,000, coming up for final reading, Mr. SELKREG moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, as follows:

The Controller is hereby authorized and directed to purchase from the President and Directors of the Junction Canal Company, at the price freed by Truman G. Youngieve, Josiah T. Miller, Sauford B. Church, Lynan Truman, and Sylvanus H. Sweet, who are hereby appointed Commissioners to appulse and raine, at a price not exceeding \$500,000, their canal extending from the Cheaning Canal in the City of Elmira to the line of the State of Pennylvania, where the same connects with the North Branch Canal of that State, and said Commissioners shall make their report to the Controller within 60 days. Mr. HUSTED moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Carried, 88 to 32.

BILLS REPORTED.

To authorize the appointment of Commissioners to create a State Pententiary or Industrial Reformatory; to increase the Metropolitan Police force; to amend the Metropolitan Police Laws so that, in case of a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners, the Legislature in session when the vacancy occurs may fill the same—or, if during a recess, the Commissioners themselves may fill the vacancy of Recess.

a recess, the Commissioners themselves may in the vacancy. Recess.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The Railread Committee has reported the Arcade Underground Railread bill.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the law relative to the Metropehtan Police Commissioners (the bill was afterward passed); incorporating the Washington Market Savinga Bank; providing for the submission of the amended Constitution at the next general election; to regulate the fare on the Trey and Beston Railread; in regard to tenants, joint and in comme, it relation to the arsenal on Saveath-avec, proommon; in relation to the arsenal on Save atleave., pro-iding for the repair of the same. Adjourned.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE ERITISH TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN-ELECTION OF JOSEPH HOWE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. MONTREAL, April 21 .- The order for the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada, in May next, is said, by well-informed persons, to be held in abeyance for a while. There will be, however, considerable changes in the military stations, and one change, both currous and unaccountable, is the transfer of troops from Montreal o Quebec, which has been ordered. The General Order from the Horse Guards, directing the return of the regi-ments to England and to foreign stations, has never been withdrawn, and considerable uncertainty provails in con-

The telegraph dispatch from London, which states that The telegraph dispatch from London, which states that there has been a demand made upon the British Govern-ment by the United States Minister there, for informa-tion in regard to the capture of the brig Mary Lowell, of the Bahanns, while in charge of a British revenue officer, has created no little stir here, both in political and com-mercial circles, and taken in connection with the fact that the American Best in the West Indian has created no little stir here, both in political and com-mercial circles, and taken in connection with the fact that the American fleet in the Wess Indies has been greatly strengthened, is looked upon as another speck in he horizon.
The Hon. Joseph Howe, the late repeal agitator of
The Hon. Joseph Howe, a member for Hauts, in the

New Dominion Parliament, after an exciting campaign, and against a determined opposition. Mesers. Kellam and Levisconte, also auti-Unionists, have been elected for Yarmouth and Richmond.

The excellant Carach Carachests. The exodus of French Canadians to the United States still continues, and another load of them went West yes-

is considerable speculation as to the doings of There is considerable speculation as to the doings of the Annexation party here. Their private consultations still continue, but nothing is known positively of the result of their deliberations. It is stated, however, that a certain journal of this city is to be subsidized by the British Government, on the condition that it will advocate the manutenance of the connection with Great Britain. The Star takes the ground that the time has now arrived when the question of independence or annexation must be met; but the young Canadian party is still undecided on the subject. There will probably be a strong meeting with closed doors in a day or two.

THE WALKING MATCH [BETWEEN PAYNE AND

Buffalo, April 21 .- The 100-mile walking match for \$250 between Payne and Weston, was decided to-day in favor of Payne; time, 22 hours and 52 minutes. Weston gave out on the 90th mile.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET. FLORENCE, April 21.-The Minister of Finance has resented the annual Budget to the Chambers. The document is very satisfactory. The income to the Government is steadily increasing, and the expenditure as steadily decreasing; consequently it will be

unnecessary to impose any new taxes for the current A MAZZINIAN CONSPIRACY. MILAN, April 21 .- The Government authorities have iscovered another formidable Mazzinian conspiracy in this city. Papers which were concealed by the revolutionists, and which give the details of the

organization, were unearthed and seized, together

with a large amount of arms, ammunition, &c. A

number of the ringleaders have been arrested. SPAIN.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. MADRID, April 21 .- The Cortes is considering a project for the reorganization of the army on the

THE MONARCHISTS UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A

CANDIDATE.

Another informal meeting of the members of the majority in the Cortes was held to-day, to nominate a candidate for the Throne. So great was the diversity of opinion that the meeting broke up without result, leaving the members more widely divided than before on the subject. Prime Minister Serrano declared that the choice of Montpensier for King, or the declaration of a Republic were the only possible alternatives. Gen. Prim, who was also present, remained silent throughout the proceedings. His conduct has given rise to a widespread belief that he would not be unwilling to accept the Presidency of a Spanish Republic.

FRANCE.

been suspended.

THE FRANCO-BELGIAN CONFERENCE. LONDON, April 21 .- The negotiations for a commercial conference between France and Belgium have

PRUSSIA.

THE RELATIONS TO FRANCE.

BERLIN, April 21.-The Prussian Government has instructed its Embassador at Paris to thank the Marquis de la Vallette, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the pacific sentiments expressed by him in his speech of the 10th instant in the Corps Legislatif.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION-ENGLAND OPPOSED TO CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. LONDON, April 21 .- The London journals to-day have articles on the Cuban question. The Telegraph (Ministerial) is moderate in its tone. It says, in regard to the independence of Cuba: England is unbiased, but it is best for English interests that Spain retain her anthority in the island. We do not say that in any case it would be the business of England to interfere to prevent Cuban independence; but her good offices might be useful to avert a quarrel between Spain and the United States. The seizure of the brig Mary Lowell is designated a mad act, implicating England, Spain's best friend, in a quarrel with America, unless she resents the insult. The Telegraph argues that the Cubans can never willingly attach themselves to American rule.

The Owl this evening says President Grant has run nad on the subject of Cuba, and thinks England and France will declare war if the United States attempt to wrest the Island from Spain. It continues: Grant longs for a foreign war. The pervading feeling among present American officials one of hatred to England and in a less degree to France. The Owl states that in a day or two a yacht will leave for Cuba on a mission from the Government, to ascertain the exact position of affairs, and concludes by declaring its belief that a heavy storm is brewing.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 10 .- Two epithets apply to Mr. Lowe's Budget speech, which apply seldom to an exposition of finance. It was sensational and it was amusing. It was one of those speeches which a man sits down to read from a sense of duty, and which surprises him by a kind of dramatic interest enhanced by continual sparkles of wit. As a financial statement it had, of course, very different merits from these, and is not to be judged by its more quality of readableness. I did not hear the speech. There is usually an enormous crowd on Budget nights, and on such nights the House is a good place to stay away from. The process of getting in and the squeezed sitting for hours on an overcrowded bench make attendance a kind of purgatory which only a very strong motive of some kind can induce a free agent to undergo. Mr. Lowe is one of the four principal orators in the House. He was to appear in a new character, but some how he did not draw. Even the members of the House showed less curiosity than usual. The secret of the budget had been so well kept that everybody expected a gloomy statement. A journal which has the reputation of sometimes getting hints from the Treasury in advance of its rivals, announced in the morning that nothing agreeable could be expected. Mr. Lowe himself, when pressed on some points, had rigidly withheld every hint of possible relief to overburdened and complaining interests. Everybody knew that there was the balance of Abyssinian expenses to be paid, and everybody agreed that the balance was so enormous as to destroy all hope of lightening taxes in any direction. It was feared that more taxes might be imposed, or the income tax augmented by another penny in the pound. Not only was the general impression maintained down to the last

moment, but it was confirmed and deepened by the

opening of Mr. Lowe's speech.

To the statement he had to make, there was wanting, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, no element of difficulty. Not counting Abyssinia, there was a deficit for the last financial twelve months, ending April 1, of £380,825-not a nice thing to begin the year with. He stated, with a clearness that must have been disagreeable to his predecessor, Mr. Ward Hunt, that the estimate of receipts for that year had been half a million too great, and of expenditures nearly as much. One luckily balanced the other, or nearly so, but the wide margin in both cases was not to Mr. Hunt's credit as a financier. Proceeding to the current year Mr. Lowe put his estimate of expenditures at £68,223,000, being a reduction of more than £2,000,000 from the Tory outgoes-"a reduction for which we are mainly indebted to what I will venture to call the heroic efforts" of Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Childers, heads of the War and Navy Departments. The revenue for the year is £72,855,000, so that if Abyssinia were out of the way there would be a surplus of £4,632,000. But unhappily Abyssinia is not out of the way. There remains to be paid for that excursion £4,600,000, which cuts Mr. Lowe's surplus down to £32,000-a sum too small to be considered a surplus at all. "We have," said Mr. Lowe, in concluding this part of his speech, "neither surplus nor deficiency. That is the upshot of the accounts which I have the honor to lay before the House." The two ends meet, but they only just meet, and if we were to stop there new taxes even would be necessary. "We have at this moment almost every element of ill-luck that can beset a Government. We have a deficit (for the past year, not the current) of £380,000; we have a revenue which shows not the slightest symptom of elasticity." Up to this moment Mr. Lowe had not ceased to

cover his canvas with the darkest colors. Things were so bad that the announcement that the surplus gained by strenuous economies in the army and the fleet was not to be more than swallowed up by that I

a sigh of relief. With singlar art, Mr. Lowe left his hearers still under this belief while he went on to sketch a plan of administrative reform, to which the House listened without a suspicion that it was the talisman destined to change all this poverty into opulence. Mr. Lowe's transitional sentence is characteristic: "I have now to beg the Committee to allow me to make a digression, which they will find is really to the purpose, and leaving the subject of finance for a moment, just as Ariosto leaves his two knights shivering their lances with equal fortune, and leaving the balance and the Abyssinian debt to fight it out between themselves. I wish to investigate for a short time a totally different subject." Briefly stated, the scheme is this: That certain taxes heretofore imperfectly assessed and collected by local officers should in future be assessed and collected by the regular Government machinery; that the land tax, the house duty, and the income tax, all heretofore paid by installments, should be paid in one payment at the beginning of the year in January. The result for the fiscal year, April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, would be to include in the first quarter of 1870 a large amount of collections which under the present system would be distributed over the whole of that year, and which therefore would not be included in the fiscal year ending April 1, 1870. The amounts thus auticipated would be £600,000 of the excise licenses, £950,000 of the land and assessed taxes, and £1,809,000 of the income tax. The gross sum which Mr. Lowe would thus be entitled to carry to the credit of the current fiscal year would be £3,350,000 -giving him a surplus of £3,382,000 in place of the miserable £32,000, which he had contemptuously described as no surplus at all. The expedient is no ingenious, and the result so brilliant, that the House at first seemed scarcely to comprehend the explanation. Perhaps Mr. Lowe's art deserted him when he came to reveal the secret for which he had so carefully prepared the way.

But he did not stop here. The best way to prove

this a real acquisition of solid cash was, unnoubtedly, to show how he meant to spend it. Men could hardly believe their ears when they heard the Chancellor, who had opened his bddget with nothing but prodictions of distress, and hints at taxes that might have to be laid on, go on to propose the abolition and reduction of duties to an amount which would have seemed generous in a year of unexampled prosperity. First, a penny off the Income tax-one of the two pennies laid on to pay for Abyssinia, the victims of which Mr. Lowe justly thought ought to be the first to enjoy relief, as they had been the first to suffer. Next he would apply what he calls his "windfall" to the abolition of the duty on Corn. I imagine some American readers may rub their eyes as they read that the duty supposed to have been abolished a score of years since has all the while been paying into the Treasury the sum of £900,000 a year. It is suddenly discovered that this is a relic of the Protectionist policy. So long as it was inconvenient to spare the money, Free-Trade scruples slept undisturbed by anybody's remonstrance, nor that a magician has appeared to create a surplus out of deficiency by a little bookkeeping legerdemain, a reputation for consistency can be cheaply bought. Behold, cries the Free-Trader, how virtuous I am; I give up £900,000 a year for my theory. How long he continued to enjoy this revenue in spite of his theory is a point he does not

What freak led Mr. Lowe to include in his abolitions the paltry duty on hair powder, yielding £923. a year, I do not know. He desired also, he said, to get rid of the duty on armorial bearings, but as he could not do that, "the best thing it appears to me is to increase it"-a much more sensible conclusion, though the increase is slight. This is just one of those levies on useless display which one would have supposed Mr. Lowe eager to make heavy, but the whole charge is put at two guineas only. The duties on locomotion are simplified and reduced, and this part of the scheme is one of the most popular. The tax has been oppressive on proprietors of carriages for hire, and mest of all on the London cabmen. A cab paid about £20 a year, a most enormous percentage on its value and receipts, and the cabmen cannot charge it to their customers because their rates of fare are limited by law; so they have, as Mr. Lowe says, only one resource-"they take it out in badness." It is proposed to cut down this tax from £20 to two or three guineas a year. Finally, the duty of licenses to sell tea, realizing £73,000 a year, is to come off. Some minor changes I have omitted to specify. They, as well as numerous figures and details, which I have

taken pains to exclude from this letter, will be found

the summary which I send you to print by

care to dwell on.

itself. The net remissions amount to £3,060,000, of which £2,940,000 fall within the present year. After all these are deducted, there will remain a surplus of £442,000 on the Budget for the year 1869-70. It rests with the House, nominally, to accept or reject this scheme, but there can be no doubt it will accept it by a great majority. It is the scheme not merely of Mr. Lowe-though it is he who is entitled to the credit of its conception-but of the Government, and will command the assent of the supporters of Government: even were it not itself too alluring in its prospect of financial relief to be rejected. Against the great advantages is undoubtedly prevents must be set the inconvenience sure to be felt by great numbers of persons, in paying at once, and at the beginning of the year, a tax they have heretofore paid by three or four installments. It will come hard the first time, after that it will be their own fault if they do not manage to meet it. the objection that this is no real increase of the revenue, but only an anticipation. The replies are obvious. Mr. Lowe himself said it will not occur again, nor need it, since the exigency will not occur. An Abyssinian deficiency is not to be expected every year, and but for that, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have bad a clear surplus of over four millions independently of his new plan. The her plan does not add to the gross revenne, but it collects in advance what is wanted to pay a debt already due; or rather that debt being paid, to put the finances and the balances of the Government in a sound position. Probably in that view it deserves all the praise for ingenuity bestowed on it, and it is certain that its adoption will secure every substantial reduction of taxes, and promote that general contentment which follows an alleviation of burdens that in the best of times were only too heavy.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, April 21 .- While the rubbish of an old building on Olive-st., between Second and Thirdsts., was being hauled away this morning, the flooring upon which a team and wagon were standing gave way. and the wagon and three men were precipitated into the celtar beneath. The falling of the figor brought down a portion of the standing wall, which fell on and buried the men. One of them, named Michael Delanev, was killed; another, whose name is unknown, was badly cut about the face and head, and had a rib or two broken, and the third escaped with but a few scratches.

ACCIDENT ON THE BLACK RIVER BAILROAD.

UTICA, N. Y., April 21 .- An engine running in advance of last night's passenger train north, on the Black River Railroad, was thrown down the embanks meat three miles beyond Lyons Falls. Hugis Crockers Superintendent of the road, received injuries from which he died this morning: Eli Hutchinson, threman, has a leg broken, and is badly bruised and burned; Thomas Smith is bruised and burned, and Lewis Lewis is burned. The accident occurred at 11:20 o'clock. Lewis Lewis was able to reach Lyons Falls and give the alarm.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Atchison, Kansas, April 21 .- One hundred and fifty New-Yorkers arrived at Waterloo on Sandas. They design taking lands in that vicinity, and are the advance guard of 2,000 families, who are making arrangements to join them. A Danish colony have purchased a large tract of Kickapoo lands, costing \$70,000. They will be here this week. Agents of other large colonies are new out logantly lands. It is reported that an incorporated company of St. Louis men have purchased a site in this citation and will soon build a large hotel.